

Pillsbury's Bread

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THE MECHANIC'S WIFE.

BY CHARLES QUILL.

In America, every Mechanic is supposed to have, or to be about to have a wife. The many thousands of these spouses are divided into sorts. Thus we have good and bad; and—as a sort of *par expression*—tolerable. It is not every good woman who is a good wife; nor is every good wife who is a good woman for the mechanic. A working man needs a working wife; but as to qualities of mind, manners, and morals, she cannot run too high in the scale. There is an error prevalent concerning this.

Giles says, "I do not want a wife with too much sense." Why not? Perhaps Giles will not answer; but the shrug of his shoulders answers, "Because I am afraid she will be an overmatch for me." Giles talks like a simpleton. The unfortunate men who have their tyrants at home, are never married to women of sense. Genuine elevation of mind cannot prompt any one, male or female, to go out of his or her sphere. No man ever suffered from an overplus of intelligence, whether in his own head or in his wife's.

Hodge, "I will not marry a girl who has too much manners." Very well, Hodge, you are right; too much of anything is bad. But consider what you say. Perhaps you mean that a fine lady would not suit you, joined for life to what is called a "fine lady," to wit, to a woman who treats you as beneath her level, sneers at your friends, and is above her business. But this is not good manners. Real good manners and true politeness are equally at home, in courts and farm houses. This quality springs from nature, and is the expression of unfeigned good will. Even in high life, the higher you go the simpler do manners become. Parade and "fuss" of manners are the marks of half-bred people. True simplicity and native good will, and a kind regard for the convenience and feelings of others, will ensure good manners, even in a kitchen; and I have seen many a vulgar dame in an assembly, and many a gentle woman in an humble shed. Nay, your wife must have good manners.

Ralph declares, "I hope I may never have a wife who is too strict and moral." Now, my good Ralph, you talk nonsense. Who taught you that cant? I perceive you do not know what you mean. Are you afraid your wife will be too virtuous? "Bless me! no."

"Then you rather prefer a moral wife to an immoral one?" "Surely."

"Are you afraid, then, of a religious wife?" "Why something like that was in my head; for there is neighbor Smith's wife, who gives him no peace of his life, she is so religious."

Let me hear how she behaves herself. "Why, she is forever teaching the children out of the Bible."

Indeed! And you Ralph, are an enemy of the Bible?

"Oh, not then—them—there is reason in all things."

Yes; and the reason you have just given is that of a child, and like the child's because is made to do hard service. But let us understand you. Does Mrs. Smith teach the children any wrong?

"O, no; but plague it all if one of them hears Smith let fly an oath, it begins to preach at him."

Then you wish when you have children, to have liberty to teach them all the usual oaths and curses, and obscene jokes, that are common.

"Dear me, Mr. Quill, you won't understand me."

Yes, I understand you fully; it is you, Ralph, who do not understand yourself. Look here, Mrs. Smith is so religious, that if she proceeds as she has begun, her children will break their father's of his low propensities. I hope you may get such a wife.

"But then, Smith can't spend a couple of hours at the tavern for fear of his wife!"

Ah! what does he go to the tavern for?

"Just to sit and chat, and drink a little."

And how does his wife interfere? Does she fetch him home?

"No."

Does she chastise him on his return?

"O, no!"

Does she scold him then?

"No."

What is it that disturbs him?

"Why she looks solemn and mournful, and shuts herself up, so, and cries, whenever he is a little disguised, that the man has no satisfaction."

Good! And I pray he may have none until he alters his course of life. A proper respect would teach every noble-hearted American, of whatever class, that he cannot set too high a value on the welfare and honor of a community by a wife and mother. O, opportunities for acquiring knowledge, and even accomplishments, are happily open to every class above the very lowest; and the wis-

doms we do not mean that error in judgment to which the best men are liable, and which cannot be measured by any moral rule; but error arising from the want of proper care or due consideration. All such inconsiderations in pecuniary affairs have the nature of sin. But here, under this head, we shall find many "faults which so lean to virtue's side," that it will be difficult to summon up courage to reprove them. For there are many imprudent debts, proceeding from a generosity of disposition, or an impulsive benevolence, which we find it hard to condemn, even where it runs into excess. Obligations of this sort frequently occur in commercial communities, where indentures or suretieships are common. But whenever, by such indentures, a man seriously endangers the interest of third parties, or even the welfare of his own family, he offends against the rule of the text. We grant that endorsements, suretieships and loans, fairly rank among christian charities, and that they ought not in all cases to be shunned, by those who are engaged in worldly affairs. Nay, such obligations are not only among the neighborly reciprocities of life, but they are the vehicles of commerce—active trade could not well be carried on without them. But when imprudence is made character, there is more danger of driving over the best interests of society than of protecting or promoting them.

NEW ENGLAND VILLAGES.

The external appearance of these ancient agricultural towns makes a singular impression upon a stranger. The time-worn church is situated most likely on the highest and bleakest hill where its builders could find a public road, and behind it run off the long sheds, numbering as many stalls as there are churches and wagons in the parish. Low gable roofed houses, of all shades and colors, stand like decrepit patriarchs among the huge barns which have grown up around them. Red school houses in the centre of each district—old cemeteries, with the slate head stones half sunk in the earth or hid in the rank luxuriance of the grass—whole miles of the moss covered stone walls—the road, without regard to hills or points of compass, winding from farm to farm—the powder house, the pound, the poor houses and county house, are all objects of notice to the traveller. The antique garb of the inhabitants may strike him strangely; but if he be in a pleasant humor, the rustic civility which accompanies, and which he meets with every where, cannot fail to delight him. The urching trudging homeward from school greet with doffed hats and ready bows; the checked frocks and aprons in their rear render the graceful courtesy, while the complaint smile of the paroled and gloved school-ma'am betrays her pride in the good breeding of her little flock. It chanced to be a pleasant afternoon of summer, he will find bright faces looking after him from every door; the grand dame plying her knitting needles or turning the foot wheel, less far gain than as a thrifty pastime; the careful mother, making "aude" look amidst as well as the new; the daughter carding the white rolls of wool, or rapidly shifting the bobbin of the lace pillow; and all listening meanwhile to the simple ballad or fast chattering of the neighbor's news from the market town. The boys suspend their ball game while he drives over the green. The Veteran "squire"—the patriarch of the place—

"With his old three cornered hat, his breeches and all that!"

respectively uncovers his head, with the true dignity of the old John Hancock courtesy, and rustic maid, full blown as the summer rose, glances a coquettish look from beneath her dark eye lashes, and hastens home to tell of the handsome stranger whom she met; while not least the fat landlord—mine host of the Sun for forty years—meets him at the door, and welcomes him with the most gracious air to the well sanded parlor.

You are in truth, reminded at every step that nature is not out of date here, and that the standard which art and fashion have introduced over the world—which like the bed of Procrustes, reduce redundancy and racks out deficiencies to suit his dimensions and measurement—has no dwelling place among this people. Take your fishing rod in your hand and travel through all the country; sit down by the huge sillon of the farmer's table, or take polluck at the most simple dripping limbs against the post members of the cottager's hearth or before the roaring beacon of the landlord's hall, or trace every stream from its source through all its windings to its source, and that with every one you meet, and the same unaffected simplicity, the same honest and manly frankness, the same independence of thought and manner will arrest attention every where. Knickerbocker.

If a man, twenty-one years of age, began to save one dollar a week, and put it at interest every year, he would have, at 31 years of age, \$650; at 41, \$1,850; at 51, \$3,680; at 61, \$6,150; at 71, \$11,500. When we look at these sums, and when we think how much temptation might be

avoided in a very act of saving them, and how much good a man in humble circumstances may do for his family with these sums, we cannot help wondering that there are not more savers of \$1 a week. He who saves the sum may not only pay his own way, but help the afflicted, and subscribe to various benevolent societies. In short, he may show mercy to thousands in this world, and he may help them on their way to a better.

The above calculation is from an English paper, and the interest is reckoned at about one-half the rate in this country. If a man here were to save \$1 a week during the time above specified, he would, at seventy-one, be worth nearly \$20,000. Provided the interest be computed semi-annually at 6 per cent. per annum.

A MERMAID.

We take the following description of a Mermaid, from the Philadelphia Ledger: A mermaid we have seen, not in the alluring garb and seductive form represented in the picture books, with an angel's face, which the Naiad beauty herself emulated, of, is delightfully gazing at in a looking glass made by some sub-marine mechanic, probably her lover; the mermaid we saw has none of these attractions, but is as ugly a little monster as was ever seen, resembling more in appearance about the upper part of the body a manumitted monkey than an angelic fish. Still the monster is one of the greatest curiosities of the day. It was caught near the Pelee Islands, and taken to Pernambuco, where it was purchased by an English gentleman, named Griffin, who is making a collection of rare and curious things for the British Museum, or some other cabinet of curiosities. The animal, fish, flesh, or whatever it may be, is about three feet long, and the lower part of its body is a perfectly formed fish, but from the breast upwards this character is lost, and it then approaches the human form—rather that of the monkey. It has a pair of perfectly formed breasts, arms, and hands; the latter resembling the human hand more than a monkey's, with white nails on the finger-ends. The head is also larger than the monkey's head, though shaped somewhat like it; the top is bald, but the sides are covered with hair, which extends down even upon the neck like the well trained ringlet of some fair damsel. The cheeks, eyes, and lips all bear a resemblance to humanity, except the chin, which is deficient. The animal is now in charge of a gentleman at Jones' Hotel, who was about to leave for New York yesterday afternoon. It is worthy of the notice of the naturalists of this city, though the owner has refused to exhibit it publicly.

THE ROOM WITH THE LIGHT IN IT.

The foregoing anecdote is only equalled by an occurrence that took place in early times, in Tennessee, in which Gen. Jackson, (then a young man) was one of the principal actors. The writer heard the story often in the town where the occurrence took place. The General was riding the circuit at the time referred to, as a lawyer, and Court was sitting in the little town of R— now not much larger. It was a pleasant summer evening, and a group of gentlemen of the bar was standing in front of the only tavern in the place, engaged in discussing the news of the day, when a stranger rode up to the door of the tavern and dismounted. There was much of the dandy in his appearance. He stalked into the house, looking neither to the right or left, and paid no attention, whatever, to the friendly greetings of the gentlemen before mentioned. The house was kept by an aged widow lady, who was respected and esteemed by all who knew her.

The important gentleman sought her presence, and demanded, rather than requested, "A room to himself, and a light in it." Mrs. R. politely informed him that as Court was then sitting, and her house was somewhat crowded, it would be impossible to accommodate him in the way proposed, but that he could have a room, if he would share it with another gentleman. "This he refused; and finally became so insolent and annoying in his remarks upon the want of accommodation, that the lady sent for General Jackson, as one in whom she could confide, and requested his advice. To him she stated the case, and he desired her to leave the matter to him. He immediately took a servant and made him enter the little log cabin, raked the hearth all an one side, and sweep the floor. The light so much wanted, was placed on the floor. The entrance was a hole about two feet square, with a door, or shutter, which fastened with a padlock. The General then repaired to the great man, and told him his room was ready, with a light in it! The grinning dandy took another light and preceded him, while the General, with due deference, brought up the rear. Jack led him to the hole, at which he stopped, with very manifest tokens of rage. "There's your room," said the General. "Don't keep us waiting!" "Do you mean to insult me?" exclaimed the stranger, as he encountered the flashing eye of the General riveted upon him. "Get in or out!" (was all the reply) or by the Eter-

nal, you shall go in now!" (to the negro) help him in. "The dandy crawled in, the key turned, and as he stepped upon the room to himself, with a light in it." Boston Times.

Depend upon Yourself.—The success of an individual's life is, under God, greatly owing to his own resources. Money, or the expectation of inheritance, has ruined more men than the want of it did. Teach the young men to rely upon their own efforts, to be frugal and reduce expenses, and you have furnished them with productive capital which others can not rest from them, and which they themselves will not be disposed to alienate. It is peculiarly the case in this country, where a man is the sacrificer of his own life, where the road to wealth and honor is open to all, and where those who would not labor for the prize. Gov. Everett well said, that "the times and universal experience, abundantly admonish, that never the children of wealth may indulge in indolence and dissipation while their parents last—the great mass of Americans, not and ought to depend not upon their own fortunes, but their usefulness. Fortitude is at best precarious; patrimonial dependence is uncertain, and reliance on the favor or charity of the world, or upon the success of one's own efforts, is only a sure way. We are ever willing to help those that help themselves. Productive labor is the legitimate source of wealth, individual and to the nation, in proportion to the measure of intelligence and scientific knowledge which guides and directs its operations. Hence it is of primary importance that our youth should be effectually imbued with that kind of knowledge which will instruct them in the principles of their business, render it honorable, and make them independent in their minds and their fortunes."

We find the following paragraph in the Brunswick, a paper published in Brunswick, Me.: The gentleman alluded to as having made restitution is now an enterprising merchant of Boston:

"Praiseworthy Act.—About sixteen years since, a lad in a neighboring town (then only 8 or 10 years of age) was the means of injuring the cow of a poor man in the vicinity, which rendered her useless to the family, and thereby greatly abridged their means of support. Not long after, he left home to seek his fortune. He established himself as a clerk in Boston, and being of an enterprising turn, rapidly made his way in the world, and acquired a handsome property. A few days ago, he accidentally fell in with the individual whom he had injured in his early days, and invited him into his counting room. After reminding the latter of the circumstances, and confessing himself as the author of the injury, he went into a brief calculation, including interest, &c. to the present time, and generously handed him a check for the full amount. Such an act deserves honorable mention, as a remarkable exception to the prevailing selfishness of the present day."

CHAPTER AND VERSE OF FACT.

1. A Whig Congress tried to get a Fiscal Corporation. Mr. Tyler would not let 'em have it.

2. They tried to get it in another form. He wouldn't let 'em have that.

3. They tried to accommodate each of these plans to his views. But it wouldn't do.

4. They tried to save the revenue from the 30th of June, till a Tariff bill could be passed. But he wouldn't let 'em.

5. All this assumption of power by the Acting President has prevented the establishment of a National Fiscal Agent, the restoration of the currency, and stripped the Government of all revenue, while it is in debt, without a penny in the Treasury!

6. The upshot of the whole is, that we have a powerless Government, and we are a nation all in debt, with nothing to pay, and nothing to do!

7. Every object of the political revolution of 1840 has been prevented by one man!

Seven phials of wrath poured out upon a nation in so brief a time!

True Whig.

THE BOUNDARY AND A DINNER.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Union says: I have met with a friend who has given me some account of the dinner at the dwelling the Secretary of State, on Saturday, in celebration of the settlement of the North East Boundary question. The President, the whole Cabinet, Lord Ashburton and suite, Mr. Fox and suite, the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts, a few Senators, and those of the gentlemen engaged in the North Eastern Boundary survey then in the city, Major Graham and Capt. Talbot, made up the company. The most harmonious and peaceful spirit prevailed. Mr. Webster gave a toast—"Queen Victoria! Long may she continue to reign over a prosperous and happy people." Lord Ashburton gave—"The

time of life nothing certainly but a regard for his kinsmen on this side of the Atlantic, a desire to see removed all causes of dispute between them and his countrymen at home, so that nothing might remain to interrupt the friendly regard, and a confidence that a settlement might be made of all those controversies which every honest man in either country would approve, could have induced him to undertake such a voyage and such a task."

The Secretary of War was then invited, with some pleasant allusion to his business being spoiled by the Commissioners, &c. &c. The party sat down at five and rose at nine. The dinner was very plain, though handsome enough, and quite in keeping with the unostentatious simplicity and good taste of the Secretary.

From the Raleigh Register, we learn: IMPORTANT TO BANKRUPTS.—We subjoin a Report of a Decision just made by the Judges of the Supreme Court, in a case of Bankruptcy, which will, we have no doubt, be interesting to the public generally, and especially so to Bankrupts:

Ex parte, John Zimmerman, Debtor, vs. Judge BATTLE, for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff of Wake County. The Writ was granted the 22d July, and upon its return the same day, it appeared that the applicant, on the 18th day of May last, filed his Petition before the District Judge for the District of North Carolina; in which he alleged his inability to pay his debts, and prayed to be admitted to the benefit of the Bankrupt Act; that notice was thereupon given to all his creditors, to appear before the said District Judge on the 1st of September next, to show cause, if any they had, why the petitioner should not be declared a Bankrupt; that the filing of the Petition, a Writ of Capias and satisfaction was issued, at the instance of one of his creditors, from the May Term of Wake County Court to the Sheriff of Wake County, under which the applicant was arrested and detained in custody. His Honor, being informed that the writ was issued, directed the Sheriff to think that the facts disclosed were not sufficient to authorize the discharge of the applicant, but understanding that a different opinion had been entertained and acted upon by other Judges, thought it best to have the case considered by the Judges of the Supreme Court, in order that the question might be settled by the highest authority. At his request, these gentlemen readily agreed to assist him in the hearing of the cause, and it was thereupon fully and able argued before them all by Mr. BAKER, for the applicant. Upon a consultation, after the argument, the Judges were unanimously of the opinion, that a voluntary applicant for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act, could not, upon the mere filing his petition, and notifying his creditors of his intention to apply for a decree declaring him a Bankrupt, but before such decree, claim an exemption from arrest at the instance of one of his creditors. The applicant was thereupon recommended by Judge BATTLE, to the custody of the Sheriff, to be detained under the writ of Ca. Sa. referred to in his return.

Shoe Pegs.—At the shoe peg manufactory at Meredith Bridge, New Hampshire, the pegs are split with a knife, which strikes 600 times a minute, averaging at least seventy five pegs at a stroke. It is within our memory when shoemakers used to manufacture their own pegs, with no other tools than a saw, and their own knife and hammer. Now they are purchased by the peck at a very low price.

A New Disease.—During the prevalence of the Cholera in Ireland, a soldier, hurrying into the mess-room, told his commanding Officer that his brother had been carried off two days before by a fatal malady, expressing his apprehensions that the whole Regiment would be exposed to a similar danger in the course of the following week. "Good heavens!" ejaculated the Officer, "what then did he die of?" "Why, your honor," replied the soldier, "he died of a Tuesday."

New Remedy for Hydrophobia.—Dr. Heller, member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Paris, lately communicated to his society, that in Greece it is a practice to observe the tongues of those persons who have been bitten by dogs, because cause at the end of eight or nine days there appears on each side of the tongue, and near the upper part, pustules called lyssas by the Greeks. These pustules contain a whole phial matter, and immediately they are cut out and the wound cauterized, which prevents hydrophobia.

It is said that the Mormons are making great additions to their ranks in Boston.

...the feeling and sentiment displayed by Mr. Conrad in his speech truly astonished me. They are the very opposite of those entertained by the patriots who were engaged in the defence of New Orleans, not one of whom considered Judge Hall as performing the part of a good citizen in the proceedings which he instigated against me. They are such as Abner L. Duncan, esq., under whose patronage Mr. Conrad was raised, and who, with the character of a distinguished jurist, combined that of the fearless soldier and the good man—would have been ashamed to avow. Although at that time Mr. Conrad was a youth, he cannot have forgotten the leading facts of the case; and the lessons he learned from his patron should have taught him to distrust the motives of those who, in such an emergency as that at New Orleans, obtained applause from those alone who were inimical to their country.

It is a source of the deepest regret to me, that Mr. Conrad has disturbed the sleeping ashes of the Judge, for the purpose of throwing an unjust imputation on my character. The fault must be his, if, in doing so, truth and justice will compel the public to discredit his statements.

What are the prominent facts? After intelligence had been received of the embarkment of the British troops at Plymouth, in England, and that the object was the invasion of New Orleans; and while I was engaged with all exertions in repelling their advance, which was then in possession of Pensacola—it being necessary for me to clear my left flank of the enemy before I could proceed to New Orleans to meet them there—several committees from New Orleans waited upon me at Mobile (the committee of safety and the committee of vigilance), all giving me similar information to that communicated by Gov. Claiborne's letters, which were appended to my defence, and produced before Judge Hall, under his rule to appear and show cause why an attachment should not issue for a contempt, which you have published in the Globe, and to which I refer. Having expelled the British from Pensacola, and made the necessary arrangements for the defence of Mobile, I hastened to New Orleans, and reached there on the morning of the 1st of December—commencing then my arrangements for the defence of that country. When I arrived there, every thing was despondency and alarm at the approach of such an overwhelming force. The traitors to our cause were emboldened. There were no arms—not even flint—in the arsenal; and the means for defence were in all respects deficient. I had nothing to depend upon but the hope of arousing the citizens to that high feeling of patriotism which would make them as one man in union and energy. A call was made on the Louisiana militia in mass; plans were formed to prevent traitors and spies from communicating with the enemy.

Soon after my arrival, I was made acquainted with Judge Hall, who appeared willing to aid in the measures of defence. He was present at many interviews I had with the committees of vigilance and safety. The Legislature was in session, and had passed a law laying an embargo on all vessels; thus enabling Commodore Patterson to impress the seamen to man his flotilla. The Judge had opened the jails, and liberated the prisoners charged with piracy, &c., without bail, and had adjourned the court. The subject was discussed whether, in addition to these measures, a real necessity did not exist for the declaration of martial law in New Orleans, which had now become my camp. The Judge was present when this question was decided in the affirmative, and, by his gestures, he appeared to approve the decision. But as the Legislature had assumed the power to pass the embargo law, acting under the necessity of the case, I appealed to it to exert the same power in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* during the invasion. This was opposed by Louallier, and by those who wished to surrender the city to the enemy. The application failed. Events, however, soon made it apparent that, without the declaration of martial law, the city could not be defended; and I took the responsibility upon myself of making the declaration in time to profit by the additional power it gave to the military arrangements for the defence; and the morning I declared it, Judge Hall was in my office, and heard it read. It was then he exclaimed, "Now the country may be saved; without it, it was lost." Application was then made to the Legislature to adjourn, in order that all might join in the defence. This was refused by the majority—the Republican members voting for it. A request was then made by the Governor to adjourn to Baton Rouge. This was also refused—the Republicans voting for it. The enemy had attacked and destroyed our gunboats, which gave

...sistent with the character of an upright Judge to alter the record, for the base purpose intended—that is to say, to show, on the trial of a prosecution against me, that I had arrested him before he had attempted to exercise judicial authority in my camp, then under martial law, the necessity for declaring said law being admitted by him? Was it consistent with the character of an upright Judge, after putting me under the rules to show cause why an attachment should not issue against me, and, on my appearance with my defence, to refuse to hear it—particularly as he was sitting in his own cause, and from whose judgment there was no appeal? Lastly, was it not illegal and unjust in him, after he had approved the declaration of martial law, on the ground of the law silent when this is to make of law silent when this is indispensable to save the republic—was it not, I say, dishonorable in him to institute proceedings against me, and insult me, for defending the country by the means he approved and applauded, and being no other offence really charged against me? Is there a man, not carried away by party feelings, who hearing the facts, will not pronounce it one of the most unjust and vindictive decisions ever pronounced by a Judge?

But I will not pursue the subject further. My thanks are due to the Legislature of New York, Ohio, and Michigan, for their expressions calculated to induce Congress to wipe from my memory the imputation cast upon it by the act of this tyrannical and vindictive Judge. My thanks are due, also, to that portion of the Senate which has expressed a wish to refund the fine, but not on the principle contended for by those who amended the original bill. I am obliged to regard the proviso of Mr. Bayard, adopted by the majority, as intended to insult my feelings. What take from Congress money instead of justice? When I apply to Congress, it will be to demand justice, not to ask a favor. The patriotic states of New York, Ohio, and Michigan, did not ask Congress to extend to me a favor. They wanted the stain upon my character, imposed upon it by Judge Hall without good reason, wiped away.

With the smiles of Providence, and by the aid of my brave compatriots in arms, after many days of toil and nights of watchfulness, New Orleans was preserved from the hostile tread of a foreign foe, and her amiable females protected from insult and pollution. In the struggle, I risked my health, my life, and what is dearer than either, my reputation; and, if the honorable Senators from Louisiana, (Messrs. Conrad and Barrow) believe that I ought to be fined and disgraced for it, I leave them to enjoy all the satisfaction which so refined patriotism can bring them.

I am, very sincerely and truly, your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.
F. P. BLAIR, esq.,
Editor of the Globe.
From the Globe.
Washington, July 1, 1849.

SIR: In the Globe of the 29th ultimo is contained a letter from General Jackson to F. P. Blair, esq., containing some strictures on the remarks made by me in the Senate, on the bill to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed on him by Judge Hall, for a contempt of court. Although, when I made those remarks, I did not flatter myself that I should escape my portion of that vituperation which has ever been the lot of all who ventured to thwart the wishes or oppose the measures of Gen. Jackson, I did not anticipate that they were destined to involve me in a discussion with that distinguished individual himself, or that he, or any one else, could, by any possibility, charge me with misrepresenting the facts of the case. There are some remarks, however, in Gen. Jackson's letter, which, however inensible to ordinary newspaper abuse, I cannot suffer to pass unnoticed—as the authority of his name would give them a sanction and importance they would not otherwise possess. I beg leave, therefore, to avail myself of your paper, as the channel through which this letter was made public, to correct some errors contained in it.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom the bill to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed on him by Judge Hall had been referred, had moved to be discharged from the consideration of it, on the ground that no evidence had been offered in support of it. When the debate took place, I was somewhat surprised to find that gentlemen differed very materially in regard to the facts of the case. No transcript of the record was produced, (as Gen. Jackson seems to suppose,) and no other evidence whatever was appealed to, except such as the memories of Senators could supply, or as could be found in such publications as could be obtained in the library of Congress. Several gentlemen interrogated me in regard to the facts; but I could afford them no information, for the accuracy of which I could vouch.

Being reminded, however, by one of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, that a very full and circumstantial account of the whole proceeding was contained in Judge Martin's History of Louisiana, I succeeded in procuring a copy of that work. When I addressed the Senate, I premised my remarks by stating that I had no other personal knowledge of the facts than was possessed by every other Senator; and not as great as some, whose age at the time enabled them to speak somewhat from memory. My remarks on this subject are thus given in the brief sketch of them contained in the Globe: "He did not profess to have any personal knowledge of the facts. Since the last debate, however, he had consulted a work in which they were narrated

from him for the first time. Neither can I say (as the General supposes I can) whether *Blanc & Co.*, with my two historians, were, or were not, suspected of being part of the clique who corresponded with the enemy." I am so utterly incredulous that I do not believe in the existence of such a clique, much less can I pretend to know who were the persons that composed it. I believe, and shall continue to believe, until I have some better evidence of the fact than the gossip picked up in the enemy's camp, that there was as little ground for this suspicion, as there was for the opinion that the Legislature of Louisiana intended to surrender the city. Judge Martin, I presume, is one of the two historians referred to, (who the other is, I cannot imagine,) and I must say that this is the very first time I have heard him charged with even being suspected of treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Whether such suspicions did or did not exist, however, is what I am unable to say.

If there was any reasonable ground for them, it is hardly probable that he would have been suffered, during such a long period of time, to retain the eminent situation in which he has acquired a reputation for talents, learning, integrity, surpassed by that of no Judge in Louisiana, and of few in this country. I do not profess, however, to be much versed in these obscure passages in the history of that glorious epoch; nor shall I willingly undertake the task of elucidating them. I have no taste for such researches. I would derive no satisfaction from the discovery, (even if I made it,) that many of my countrymen, whom I had supposed to be brave, were cowards; and many that I believed to be patriots were only traitors in disguise. I prefer dwelling on the grander and brighter features of that glorious picture. It requires no back-ground of such sombre colors to give it relief, and make it one of the most splendid in our national gallery. In my admiration of that picture, and my gratitude to those whose valor we are indebted to testify those feelings when this can be done consistently with justice to others, and with those principles, on the preservation of which, the perpetuity of our institutions depends. Of our willingness to do this, in the present case, both my colleagues and myself have given ample evidence by voting for the bill. The bill contained a clause not intended, and, in my opinion, not calculated to reflect the slightest censure on Gen. Jackson; but designed merely to exclude the idea that there was any intention to review the judicial proceedings, and, by implication, to affix a stigma on the memory of the Judge before whom they had taken place. In opposition, however, to the plain import of the language of the bill, to the solemn declarations of Mr. Bayard, who moved it, to my colleagues, my own, and those of other Senators who supported it, General Jackson declares that he considers that this clause was intended to insult his feelings. I shall not labor to remove this impression, and even if I were desirous to do so, I would have no other means of accomplishing the object than by referring to the bill itself and to those declarations. I apprehend, however, that the public will not require that to satisfy them that no member of the Senate could be actuated by such unworthy motives.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
C. M. CONRAD.
LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.
The Harrisburg Telegraph says it will be remembered, that at the recent county meeting of the friends of Gen. Scott, a committee was appointed to propound certain questions to him and receive his answers. This committee, consisting of Messrs. Maclay, Dunlap, and McClure, immediately wrote to Gen. Scott, and received his prompt reply.
Washington, July 15, 1849.
Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, written, as you flatteringly inform me, at the instance of a large and respectable meeting of your (my) friends, convened at the Court-house, in Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and propounding certain questions; which I shall cheerfully answer.
1st. "Do you believe that it is the duty of an Executive, in an elective Government, to appoint to office, as a general rule, persons of his own political opinions and friendly to his administration?"
I not only believe it to be his duty to appoint to office, persons of that general party which elevated him, but I am of opinion that the exceptions to the "general rule," if any, ought to be exceedingly rare, and founded, not on considerations personal to the Executive, but on the good of the public service—as the possession, of some accidental or peculiar qualifications in opposition, for the particular employments in question.
2d. "What are your views with regard to a Tariff of duties, not only for Revenue, but for Protection?"
Although long in the way of expressing my humble views on the subject, I have never before been called upon to give them in writing.
That the necessary revenue of the federal government, for general purposes, may, in time of peace, be most cheaply and conveniently raised in the form of Custom House duties, and that it ought to be so raised, in the whole, are questions, which, in my judgment, do not admit of a doubt.
From a familiarity with the principal writers on political economy, I was early much smitten with the doctrine of Free Trade; but between the years 1824-8, being stimulated by the discussion of the period, to reconsider it at length, I soon became thoroughly persuaded that

the theory of wealth, however beautiful, would impoverish this country in its trade with the many, whose vital products are shielded by duties generally high, and, in many cases, prohibitory. Until, therefore, the other commercial nations can be forced to practice upon as well to propagate in speeches and writings, the liberal doctrines, I shall be in favor of countervailing and retaliatory duties at home—so that, in raising the necessary revenue for an economical administration of the federal government, we may, by discrimination, effectually protect our own industry—agriculture, mining, and mechanical—against the half-starved labor of foreign countries.

I consider this line of defensive policy—which has heretofore succeeded with us, and for that reason, again entitled to a fair experiment, in the present general discussion—tore to be as much in the spirit of national independence, as it is, in my judgment, indispensable to the internal and lasting prosperity of all parts of our cherished Union.

Deeply sensible of the high honor done me by the meeting which you represent, I remain, gentlemen, with great respect and esteem, your friend and fellow citizen,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. R. P. Maclay, J. D. Dunlap, J. M. McClure, Co-mittees, &c.

SIX DAYS' WATER FROM ENGLAND.

Office of the American, Baltimore, July 31—3 P. M.

The steamship *Great Western*, Captain Hosken, arrived at New York on Saturday morning about half past 8 o'clock, having left Bristol on the 16th of July. We are indebted to our attentive correspondent in New York for a London paper of 16th of July which reached us by Saturday night's mail.

The distress and suffering in Ireland continue to a fearful extent, in addition to which an alarming fever of most malignant and unaccountable nature prevails among the poorer classes in some districts. From five to eight persons in a family were frequently lying sick at the same moment. Hunger and pestilence appeared to be struggling for the mastery.

A splendid French steamer called the *Louis Philippe* was wrecked on the 4th of July at the entrance to Havre, and would be a total loss.

A bill for the protection of the Queen's person has passed the House of Lords. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 14.—Our market was perfectly steady this morning, and sales to a fair extent were effected at the quotations of yesterday. 4,000 bales were sold, and, with the exception of 400 Surat at 2½ to 4d, the principal portion were American at 4d, to 7d.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ORLÉANS.

The French papers are almost exclusively filled with lamentations on account of the accidental death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans. This nobleman was no less conspicuous for his amiable qualities of mind and heart, which endeared him to all ranks of society with whom circumstances brought his Royal Highness into contact, than for his courage, coolness, and gallantry in the field, whilst his frank and manly demeanor, and unaffected affability, secured him the respect of the bitterest political opponents of his family. It appears that he was in review several regiments on the 13th of July, and on that morning got into a carriage intending to go to Neuilly to take leave of the King and Queen. On arriving near the Porte Maillot one of the boxes took fright, and the others becoming alarmed, set off at great speed on the Chemin de la Revolue. The Prince seeing his danger jumped from the carriage, alighting on the ground with both feet, but he immediately staggered and fell with his head on the pavement. He was then taken to an adjoining house near by, where he was soon surrounded by the King and other members of the Royal family. The Prince died about four in the afternoon.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.

The great dinner of the members and friends of this society took place at Bristol on the 14th of July, at which upwards of 2,400 persons were present. The dinner was attended by a number of noblemen and members of Parliament, and among the rest by the American Minister, Mr. Everett. After the health of the Queen and members of the royal family had been responded to, the chairman made a few remarks highly complimentary to the people of the United States, and after alluding to the good feeling existing between the two countries, proposed the health of Mr. Everett, the American Minister.

The toast was received by the immense multitude with long and repeated cheering; after which Mr. Everett rose amid the tumult of applause, and addressed the company at some length, during which he was repeatedly interrupted by long and loud cheers. When he took his seat the whole company rose and continued to cheer for several minutes, when Mr. Everett again rose and made some further remarks, which were applauded throughout.

A Dreadful Fire in Russia.—On the 21st June last a dreadful fire destroyed the salt works of Novo Usolsky, in the Government of Perm. The conflagration spread to the extent of two and a half miles, and lasted three days. Besides the works, with its immense provisions of all kinds of fuel made for them, from four to six thousand horses connected with the manufacture, a large quantity of mineral products of a nature, of a value to the Russian Empire.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.
THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for sale the PLANTATION where he now resides. It is very conveniently and pleasantly located, 4 miles south west from Hillsborough, containing 460 acres; a portion of which is in good cultivation and good repair, with a comfortable dwelling and convenient Out Buildings, good Meadows and Orchards, and almost all, first rate Spring Water. Any person wishing to locate in this healthy region, will do well to call, and examine the premises. A bargain will be had.
DAVID STRAYHORN.
July 24.

BOYD'S REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA!!
SCROFULA is a disease which has been defined to be "a peculiar affection of the lymphatic system, disordering the whole of the organism, and interfering with the process of digestion, assimilation, and nutrition," and every point relative to its treatment, uncertain and unsettled. The undersigned begs leave to state to the public, that she is in possession of that great and important desideratum, the CURE OF SCROFULA. It is a fact which can be effected by people of the highest responsibility, that he cured MANY of this formidable disease, in his lifetime, and that where the patient strictly adhered to his directions, either of a mild or aggravated nature. Since his death the undersigned, surviving widow of the deceased, has regularly been in the possession of the Receipt for the Cure of the above mentioned disease, and has herself also cured MANY.

In order, therefore, to put it in the power of the afflicted, or those who may want her remedy for the cure of Scrofula, she has thought proper to prepare the Medicine for sale, and to make the fact known to the public, that it may be had at the usual price of \$20.00, the quantity generally sufficient to effect a cure. She further begs leave to state to those who may want it, and to assure the public generally, that this compound is no humbug or imposture. At a proper time she will, in support of the facts above stated, submit certificates of cures in persons who have known her, and who have experienced the unsolicited efficacy of her invaluable compound. The Medicine will be forwarded—free of charge—on or by the first of April 1845—perhaps sooner—so that those who may wish to acquire it before the 1st of January next. Her remedy is only obtainable from the 1st of April to the 1st of November.

All letters (post paid) addressed to "Mary Boyd, or Agent, Yorktown, Va." will be attended to.
MARY A. BOYD.
N. B. Patients submitted to her personal attention will be attended to with pleasure. Charge for boarding per month will be \$6.
M. A. B.
Halifax, Va. July 15, 1843.

Take Notice.
To Richard Nichols, Charles Latimer, Henry Giles, Washington Lane, and the Legates of Joseph Downing, and all other creditors:
WHEREAS, I have been arrested on a writ, issued at the instance of R. Nichols and C. Latimer, and have given bond and security for my appearance at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next; then and there to take the benefit of the Act for the relief of honest debtors, when and where you and each of you may attend and object if you think proper. Necessity compels me to the course pursued.
THOMAS BURTON.
July 25.

Notice.
THERE will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of Michael Holt, on Tuesday the 18th of August next, on a credit of nine months, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, to wit:
Three Wagons, a Buggy and Gig, Harrows, Wagon & Plough Gear; twenty seven head of Horses, some of them young and very likely; the well known old horse Oceana; seventy five head of Cattle of the Durham and Ayrshire breeds; two hundred head of Hogs, very superior stock; one hundred and fifty head of Sheep, very likely, and many of them are of the improved Bakewell stock; a quantity of Wool; five hundred bushels of old Corn, six hundred bushels of Wheat, the present crop of Oats and Hay, three Bolls and Tob, a cast iron Apple Mill, a set of Black Smith Tools, and Kitchen Furniture.
With many other articles too numerous to mention.
**EDWIN M. HOLT, } Ex'r.
M. A. CARRIGAN, }**
July 1.

SEE NOT SCHOOL.
THE school will re-open his Semnal at Chatham Hill, on the 18th of the present month. Terms of tuition are for Latin and Greek \$20.00, if paid at the beginning of the session—\$25.00 if paid at the end. For English \$10.00 with the additional charge of \$5.00 if not paid in advance.
W. W. HOOPER.
Chatham Hill, July 8.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN EQUITY.
The King and others vs. David King. Petition to sell Real Estate.
According to me, James Webb, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for Orange County, by which said David King, the defendant in the above case, is not a resident of this State, I hereby advertise and make known, by public notice, that the said petition is filed in my office, and that the said defendant doth appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise the petition to be taken pro confesso, and set down to be heard ex parte as to him.
JAMES WEBB, c. & n.
June 30.

Vegetable Life Pills
AND
PHENIX BITTERS.
THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and irrefragable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates are amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilemias and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual constipation, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headsties, giddiness, and nervous debility, Scrofulous humors, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health, Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite, the mumps, swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and placenta, and the thickened incipient of females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown persons in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also the most certain preventatives, and the surest restorers of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt, 275 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.
D. HEARTT, Agent.
July 15.

Halifax Sulphur and Charlybaste Springs, Va.
THE undersigned, proprietor of the above Watering place, hereby informs his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain visitors in the most comfortable style, and on terms corresponding with the hardness of the times.

The location is a favorable one for health and abundance, being on the road leading from Milton N. C. to Clarksville Va., about midway between those two points, and 18 miles from the Buffalo Springs in Mecklenburg, Va. The waters are now undergoing an analysis by Professor Gardner of Hampton Sydney College, and the undersigned regrets his inability to give the result. What is of more importance, however, to the public, is the known efficacy of these waters in removing catarrhs and hepatic derangements, especially those forms constituting Dyspepsia and Ague and Fever. Cutaneous diseases also speedily disappear under its use, whilst its powers are signally manifested in the removal of calculous and other affections of the urinary organs. The female system too has been happily and promptly relieved of some of the most distressing affections to which it is subject. The chalybeate water has been but little used, but from its prompt influence in removing general debility in Cachectic and Chlorotic cases, much benefit may be expected to result from its use in cases to which it is adapted.

The varieties of pleasure will find ample amusement in the Ball Room, and the good music of the Lynchburg Band, amongst whom is the celebrated performer on the octave Flute "Blind Billy."
Board by the day \$1; by the week \$6, by the month \$20. Children and servants half price. Horace by the day 75 cents; by the week \$3.50 cents; by the month \$10.
HENRY EASLY.
Halifax County, Va. July 1, 1843.

7 Negroes for Sale.
HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange, on the estate of WILLIAM LYNN, deceased, and having obtained an order from Court to that effect, we shall expose to public sale on the 13th day of August next, at the late residence of the said Wm. Lynn, dec'd, seven Negroes belonging to said estate, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with two or more good securities.
**THOS. CHRISTIAN, } Adm's.
MATTHEW LYNN, }**
June 8.

Books! Books!
THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the following Books:
Mitchell's Geography and Atlas.
Olney's Do., Parley's Geography.
Kirkham's, Murray's, and Smith's Grammar.
Pike's, Smiley's, Colburn's, & Smith's Arithmetic.
Youth's Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Rhetorical Reader.
Watt's Improvement of the Mind.
Buck's Theological Dictionary.
Temperance Tales, in 6 vols.
Scott's Bibles, in 3 vols.
Pocket and Family Bibles, Albums.
Mott's Travels in Europe and the East.
Family Library, in 15 vols.
Ruled and Colored Letter Paper.
Hymn Books, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Book of Hymns.
E. MURRAY & CO.
June 8.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN EQUITY—March Term, 1842.
Samuel Burton and others vs. William Burton. Petition to sell Real Estate.
In appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Burton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for sixty days of the pendency of this suit, that said defendant may appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise the petition to be taken pro confesso, and set down to be heard ex parte as to him.
JAMES WEBB, c. & n.
Price Adv. \$5.00.

Notice.
THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.
MEBANE & TURNER.
April 18.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.
JAMES MEBANE, Jr.
April 18.

NEW GOODS.
Strayhorn & Nichols.
HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of
Spring and Summer GOODS,
consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.
April 20.



WATCHES and Jewellery.
LEWELLYN has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of
Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hairpins and Crookes,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages.
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gilt Lockets,
Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.
May 4.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately.
LEMUEL LYNCH.
May 4.

IMPORTANT WORK.
NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,
Containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice.
By ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S. M.G.S. M.A. S. Lond. Mem. Acad. N.S. Philad. S. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov. Mulli. &c.
This is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and is admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:
1st To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.
2dly To afford Merchants, Brokers, Druggists, and others of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.
3dly By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.
4thly To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.
5thly To enable gentlemen at the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.
6thly To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or deprive one branch of it of the injury of many others.
And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in reflecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.
The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.
The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in a n. v. b. type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one arduously numbers, in covers at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.
To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.
To suitable agents this work offers a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address post paid, D. Appleton & Co. 200, Broadway New York.
To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to him one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.
Feb. 19, 1842.

Buffalo Spring.
THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.
SHELTON & KENNON.
Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg Co., Va. May 2, 1842.
P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K. May 3.

Groceries! Groceries!
A Fresh Supply.
THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:
40 bags Coffee, including Salaratus Rio, Java, &c.
Best Brown Sugar
Havana Sugar
Best Leaf and Crushed Sugar
Malasses
Raisins
Rice
Best Green Tea
"Black"
Herring
Salt
Bar Iron, assorted
Sheet
Shoe
Cut Nails, assorted
Mould-boards
Castings
Wooling Hoes
Spades and Shovels
Manure Forks
Polished Trace Chains
Best Cheering Tobacco
Spanish Cigars
Tupentine Soap
Tallow Candles
Sperm
Spanish Indigo
Madder
White Lead, in kegs
Dry White Lead
"Red Lead
Spice
Black Pepper
Ground & Race Ginger
Cloves
Mace
Camphor
Putty
Salt Petre
Allum
Epsom Salts
Glauber Salts
Copperas
Ground Log-Wood
Lamp Black
Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.
MICKLE & NORWOOD.
April 8.



VERY CHEAP!!
AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of
Fall and Winter GOODS,
which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:
Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Casimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Jans, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jacket and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mouseline de Lanes and Challies.
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mouseline de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Pagnoni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem-stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Blacked and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cotton Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.
ALSO,
Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed do. and Shoes,
Coarse Bragham and Morocco Shoes and Ladies' do.
Do. Gutter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
and all other articles usually brought to this market.
WILLIAM NELSON.
November 23.

Piano Forte & Music STORE.
Potomac, Va.
THE BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have also on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other pianos. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.
They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.
C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.
For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.
July 15.

Saddling Business.
THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all kinds of articles in their line of business, viz:
Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames),
Carriage, Sulkey, Driver's, Trug and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.
All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.
They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.
HOOKE & D. PHILLIPS.
January 5.



Goods! New Goods!
WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer. They are in part as follows:
Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Lead, brown and drab Merinoes, Cassimeres, Black Cambric, Cambricos, Georgia Nankeen and Alpaca Cloths,
Satinets, Kentucky Jans, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings,
Satin, Fancy Silk & Muslin Vests, French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Gingham,
Moulin de Laines, Challies, and Printed Mullins,
Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Mayan Prints,
Lead color and black figured-Lacrs,
Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins,
Coloured and white Cambrics,
Plain and figured Bobinet, Bonnets, Ribbons, and Edgings,
Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts,
Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings,
Gum elastic Braces, fancy Socks, Scarfs, and black Cravats,
Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens, Lunen Bosoms and Collars,
Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars,
White and black Hosiery and half Hosiery, Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes,
Men's Pump, Boots and Shoes,
HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver, SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' ditto, Columbian and wood Horn Side Tables, Hogskins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons,
White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Chrome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpen oil and fancy Soap, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Senegal, C-o-ch Varnish, Gunpowder, Molasses, dyes, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Nails, Window Glass, 8 by 20, Putty, Nail, Cotton Yarns, Sile and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Boxes, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Queensware, &c. &c. &c.
Those who offer their goods on reasonable terms, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.
E. MURRAY & Co.
May 24.

Wool Carding.
AN improved Wool Carding Machine has lately been established at Judge Ruffin's Mill, on Haw River in Orange County, where persons in the surrounding country who have wool to card may be speedily accommodated. Being clean wool, close of knots and burrs, and good work shall be done. In preparing it, put one pound of wool in 12 pounds of wool. Price 6-14 cents—for mixing ten cents. Wool taken in exchange for work.
CARUTHERS & CO.
June 8.

PROSPECTUS.
Petersburg Intelligence,
PUBLISHED BY W. W. WATKINS.
At \$5 per annum—payable in advance.
THE INTELLIGENCE is devoted to the true principles of the Whig Party, and will support, for the next Presidency, HENRY CLAY, the man who, of all men living, is best qualified for the Chief Magistracy of this Republic.
The Association, Mercantile, and Manufacturing Interests will, always and as advocates in the Intelligence, and Subscribers, in the Country will be regularly furnished with an accurate account of the Markets and Mercantile transactions of Petersburg and other commercial towns.
Petersburg, July 24.

Disease a Unit.
The simplicity of the BLOOD the only Element of health, yet how wise, how good and how beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty world of matter is all governed by the same laws. This principle governs the human body. Dr. Brandt's Fagilita Universalis Pills attract impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both unit. All diseases or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood.
The bowels for instance are confined—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fever, Cholera, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are all produced. But let Dr. Brandt's Pills be used, and such diseases will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.
Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood from which arises, cholera, Cholera morbus, cramps in the bowels, febrile, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant symptoms are speedily removed by Dr. Brandt's Pills, which such restore health by purifying the blood.
Grief, great anxieties of mind, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to produce impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, apoplexy, convulsions, &c. &c. derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandt's Pills.
Small pox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are produced by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood is charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandt's Pills, by purifying the blood, save such these maladies. In fact, the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health-restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.
Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandt's Pills are not used as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak parts of the body, and are highly responsible to produce inflammation, which often mortifies the part. Whereas, were the Brandt's Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, for adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.
Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its power of life could not repair the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. So the activity of secretory excretory the fibers and open the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salve and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandt's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i.e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are liver complaints, gravel, scurvy, rheumatism, &c. &c. the prostate gland, cured by evacuating with the Brandt's Pills. Thus the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.
Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandt's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life with you is capable of sustaining.
Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale of Dr. Brandt's Pills. A signed has an engraved certificate of a "Pill" signed Dr. Brandt, M. D.

The following gentlemen are appointed agents for the state of Virginia:
Dennis Hays, Hillsborough.
Steele & Ramsay, Pittsburgh.
Pharpha & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Stull, Midway, James River.
James B. M'Jude, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashboro, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, do.
G. A. Mcbane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, do.
Owen M'Alver, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Calum, Milton, do.
May 10.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
BY DENNIS HEARTT.
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.
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Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines one dollar the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer advertisements at special rates. A deduction of 25 per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.